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# The Press AND Tribune.

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## Press & Tribune.

### CHICAGO

### INDIANA.

From the reports in the Indianapolis *Journal* of Thursday we judge that about two-thirds of the Indiana district delegates to Charleston are in favor of Douglas—not more. Some of the men elected were very bitter against Douglas, and declared that they would pay no heed to the resolution of instruction—Garver of the XIth district was particularly strong in that regard. Devlin and Talbott Administration men of the VIth district was elected with the same understanding.

### A Question and the Answer.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Can you inform me as a Southern lady, how it is that your Anti-Slavery men when they come to breathe the nobler atmosphere that sweeps over our cotton-fields, become so strangely changed.

I will illustrate by what came under my observation last Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian Church in Naperville. A Prof. Brazee, who visits that village occasionally, is advertised as a distinguished Temperance Lecturer, on that evening stated that it was the duty of the north to adopt strict non-intercourse with the South, and that the Union should be severed unless the anti-Slavery sentiment in the North was checked. Now I heard this same lecturer not long since, in the North, advocate sentiments entirely and diametrically opposite. Will you please explain?

With you I will call on each side of the fence this distinguished temperance lecturer stands, for certainly a labor, at least, of no small magnitude.

EDS. PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Of course, you will readily see that I am a native of Your Free Among the Southern, and temper against the Constitution. But I do love, Sir, that "star" shown, while in the North, as holding to my own rights, and if my noble Southern friends think to rule me more than I will submit to, they will find me a true "Yankee."

HELEN MARIA DRESSER.

*Naperville, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1860.*

ANSWER.—The special query here is, why certain Northern people—Prof. Hewlett in particular—preach Anti-Slavery in the North and Pro-Slavery in the South. Two answers are at once suggested: 1st. Prof. Hewlett may stand in a wholesome fear of the fur bucket and feather bag, which are being applied quite extensively to persons from his section and of his profession, in the South, or 2d. He may be a Douglas Democrat who has drawn his latest political definitions from the speeches of Mr. Harrison C. Hobart, late Democratic candidate for Governor in his State. Mr. Hobart set up in the recent canvass for an ardent free soiler, yet we will wager seven to one that if business or pleasure should call him to Tennessee he would be found holding precisely the language of Prof. Hewlett.

Now if we might be allowed to propound a question, we should ask how Helen Maria Dresser, the admirer and defender of slavery, finds Mormonism so odious, which is only slavery in a milder type? Is it because the concubinage of Utah is confined to the Saxon race, instead of being muddled with all the hues possible bet veen the ebony of Congo and the lily white of the Caucasian, as it prevails in Tennessee?

### Slavery in Illinois.

Our readers will remember that in Mr. Farnsworth's late speech in the House of Representatives, reference was made to the practice prevailing in Egypt of kidnapping colored men and advertising for owners, as was done in the case of the negro Jim, who was last seen at Ottawa. It will be remembered, also, that Mr. John Logan, of "dirty work" celebrity, replied to Mr. Farnsworth that "whoever asserts that the people of Egypt are in the habit of dealing with negroes contrary to law, *says what is "wholly false."* In a subsequent portion of the debate, *Mr. Logan, D. W., said:*

"I understand that two negroes were arrested near the town of Carbondale, forty miles distant from where I reside; and in order to prevent their rescue by the Republicans, they were detained until their masters were notified and came for them. *I endorse that act.* I do not think they were right in so notifying their masters and delivering them up; and our people will still continue *to do so.*"

Mr. FARNSWORTH—You endorse them, do you?

Mr. LOGAN—Yes, sir; I do."

Since the date of that discussion Mr. Farnsworth has received a letter from a citizen of Union County, Illinois, which will probably close the mouth of Mr. Logan, D. W., though it may not make him ashamed of himself. It is as follows:

ANNA, UNION CO., Ill., Jan. 2, 1860.

HON. J. F. FARNSWORTH—SIR:—I write you this letter that you may be able to learn from Mr. John A. Logan, the Representative from this District, whether the following mode of dealing with colored men is the *law* of (Egypt) Illinois, and in accordance with Democratic duty, and at the same time, necessary to save the Union.

Case No. 1.—Shortly after the Ottawa rescue, J. B. Jones, J. Kirtley, and Alex. McKeenger were aboard the cars of the Illinois Central Road and kidnapped a negro, and kept him confined in *Jones' corn house* for several days. By and by, thinking that an owner could be found down the Mississippi river sooner than this Anna, Kirtley, one of the gang, (as I am informed by a reliable man of our town) got on board the cars one morning before daylight with the black man in question, and started South. Whether he had to go all the way to New Orleans to find an owner is not known, though he was gone some weeks. And when he returned to Anna there was no negro with him. How much he got for "finding an owner" he has not told publicly, but I suppose $1,000 is about what the kidnapped man sold for.

Case No. 2.—Geo. Elems and Dan Bartlett committed an assault and battery on a negro, by the name of George, by knocking him on the head with a stone; they then took him and brought him into town and imprisoned him in the back room of Joseph Stone's whisky shop, and kept him there from Tuesday night until Thursday week thereafter—except such portion of the time as they had him at work on the streets. At the end of ten days Elems sold said his right, title and interest in the man to Jones for one yoke of oxen and a wagon. Jones agreed also to pay half the expenses which Bartlett and Elems had been at in catching and keeping the satiny. But Jones now refuses to pay any portion of the expenses. *So Elems brought a suit against him to recover the money according to their contract in the purchase and sale of the negro.* Jones employed John Dougherty to attend to the case for him. Dougherty went to Elems and threatened to put the law in force against him unless he relinquished the suit. That if he (Elems) made Jones pay the money he (Dougherty) would have both of them (Elems and Bartlett) arrested for the unlawful seizure and detention of the black man, which was a penitentiary offense. Elems and Bartlett finding that they were getting themselves into a bad scrape with their slave trading speculation, preferred to withdraw the suit, lose their damages, pay half the costs of the suit and quit even—keeping the oxen and wagon, however, for their share in the sale of the negro, rather than run the risk of getting into the penitentiary at Alton.

The foregoing facts can be established by unimpeachable witnesses, by testimony strong enough to hang John A. Logan, if it was a capital offense. I have published the two cases of kidnapping as black as I can, using the South and selling free. The other as simply stating nothing in the free State of Illinois, by buying and selling and dealing in human flesh in violation of the laws and constitution of the State. I could furnish you with the name and particulars of other similar cases if necessary. They are of common occurrence in this part of Democratic Egypt. But these two examples are enough to show the facts as they exist, Mr. Logan's denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

We omit the writer's name, which is attached to this letter. He says that he is a native of South Carolina, and not an Abolitionist.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—This is adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the Seminary this evening at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance demands a full attendance.

E. GOODELL, Sec'y.

### From Washington.

[Tribune Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—No Post Office scrip for the quarter ending Dec. 31st has been issued, though many accounts are adjusted. Bankers refuse any further purchases, owing to the uncertainty of the House organizing. In cases where contractors have thrown up mails, Mr. Holt has directed new arrangements to be made at same prices, with generally a substitution of weekly for tri-weekly service.

Information is received from Mexico that Miramon has organized a force of over 5,000 men for the purpose of attacking Vera Cruz, with considerable expectations of carrying it, and terminating the struggle.

Mr. McLane's treaty was obtained, after earnest assistance by Juarez, as a last alternative for preserving his position. Lerdo had been sent here for the purpose of raising money and failed. Mr. Belmont, to whom application had been made, conditionally promised. If the treaty was made and ratified by the Senate, advances might be obtained under that pretext. Mr. McLane succeeded when it was least expected, and when Senor Mata, Juarez's representative here, was closing up his residence, he having abandoned all hope.

The Virginia Legislature have appointed a joint committee to receive Mr. Mamminger, the Commissioner from South Carolina, who is expected to arrive here on Thursday evening next.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th inst. says that Assistant Postmaster-General King has written a letter to the Postmaster of New Orleans, instructing him as the distance from New Orleans to San Francisco overland, via San Antonio, is less than 5,000 miles, to charge only single postage (three cents) on letters by that route.

The Senate yesterday adjourned over until Monday.

[Herald Correspondence.]

The Pennsylvania Republican delegation under the lead of Senator Cameron, waited upon Secretary Franklin-day, and severally paid their respects to him.

The National Union Committee met last night and completed their National Committee.

The Senate yesterday CONFIRMED the following nominations:—J. T. Russel, of Va., Indian Agent, New Mexico; D. H. Huckins, of Mass., Consul at Capetown; W. W. Chapman, Surveyor General, Oregon; L. Maslin, Collector at Buffalo Office, and W. J. Martin, Receiver of Public Monies, Oregon; Hamilton Cooper, of Ga., U. S. Attorney for Oregon.

### Dubuque and her Bondholders.

[From the Dubuque Times, 12th.]

At the last regular meeting of the City Council, Messrs. Samuels, Allison & Crane notified the Mayor through a communication, that they had been retained by Messrs. Gelpcke, Kuntzen, Richelet & Co., to institute proceedings in the United States District Court, to collect the principal and interest of certain bonds issued by the city which they own, unless some arrangement could be made for the settlement of the same.

The communication, together with the one addressed to the Mayor from C. H. Booth, upon the same subject, was submitted to the City Attorney for examination, and report at the next session of the Council.

At the extra session of Council, held last Tuesday, Alderman Milton called for the reading of the proceedings of the Council in which action was taken on the 24th of November, 1856, relative to a petition for the taking of stock in the Dubuque, St. Peters, and St. Paul, and the Dubuque Western Railroads. Since the meeting of the Council, we have been requested to publish in full the action of the Council on said petition. We find in looking over the records of the proceedings of the Council of that date that a petition was presented, signed by Lincoln Clark, Edward Langworthy and Henry Wilde, "Executive Committee of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company," and A. R. Booth, John W. Taylor, F. E. Bissel, George W. Jones, W. J. Birney, John W. Fuller, and A. McCammings, other incorporators of the "Dubuque, St. Peters and St. Paul Railroad Company," representing that the two Companies under the above names had been organized, the first named for the purpose of constructing a railroad in a southwesterly direction to an intersection with the Lyons road, and the other to build in a northwesterly direction through Northern Iowa and Minnesota, and praying the Council to submit to the voters of the city, at the earliest possible moment, the question of subscribing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of each of said Companies, and issuing bonds accordingly, payable the first $100,000 in fifteen years and the same amount annually thereafter for the next succeeding five years, bearing ten per cent. interest. The said Companies binding themselves to pay the said interest until the dividends of their respective roads equal the interest.

Messrs. Gelpcke, Kuntzen, Richelt & Co., require of the city, through their attorneys, prompt payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the Dubuque Western Railroad which they own, to effect which they have applied to C. H. Booth, one of the men holding the Dubuque Western Railroad stock, to consent to a sale of the stock under the authority conferred by a certain deed of trust executed to the city of Dubuque on the 31st of July, 1858.

Whether the city is responsible for the payment of interest on these bonds at this time, is a question which constitutes a topic of considerable interest, as it is contended by some that as no mortgage is in the action of the City Council on the 24th day of December, 1856, the Company is liable for the interest until the dividends on said stock on the amount subscribed equal such interest.

## THE CITY.

☞ The "lloydmakers" was given last evening, for the last time, to a crowded audience.

☞ The steamship *Milwaukee* is being put safely to bed in Miller & Doolittle's dry dock.

☞ The cabinet of the Chicago Academy of Sciences contains sixteen thousand specimens.

☞ The river, below Rush street, is now covered with *glare* ice and was yesterday covered with skaters.

RICHMOND HOUSE HOPS.—The fourth in the series of these pleasant re-unions will take place on Thursday evening, the 19th inst.

☞ Mrs. Bostwick's six soirees musicale at the Briggs House are to take place on each successive Monday evening, commencing with the coming week.

☞ The Board of Trade Room will not be ready for formal occupancy before the first of March, its decorations being added under the charge and direction of the Board.

☞ The Jewelry Sale of Gilbert & Sampson, this morning at 10, and at 2½ and 7 P. M., embraces the best assortment of goods ever offered.

☞ Mr. Capen prophesied that yesterday and to-day would be the two coldest days of the winter. We can scarcely bring our minds to regret the failure of the oracle.

☞ The total receipts, from all sources, by the Chicago Mechanics' Institute last year were $3,962.96. Four hundred members have been added to the Institute within the year.

A BARGAIN OFFERED.—The attention of all interested in its class of bargains is invited to the advertisement of a bargain offered at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 60 Market street.

DONATION VISIT.—We learn that a few days since Rev. Samuel W. Lynd, of the North Baptist Church was surprised by a donation party of his parishioners, who left with him valuable tokens of their esteem.

☞ Two stout boys want places where they can work for their board, and several other boys and men want places for low wages. Apply to the Ministry at Large, 109 Randolph st., up stairs.

☞ We regret to learn that among the injured in a recent railroad accident at Enon Valley, Penn. were the Misses Lonsdale, actresses who have passed some time in this city, and were on their route hence to the East. Miss Annie had her collar bone broken.

Duplicate portions of her machinery are being made here for the repairs of the steamer Lady Elgin now in winter quarters on Lake Superior, to place her in perfect trim, in her place on her line between this city and that region early in the Spring.

☞ In the reports of their proceedings elsewhere it will be seen that the Chicago Academy of Sciences manifest their appreciation of the scientific value of the "journey due North" of our young townsmen, Robert Kennicott, now among the "red fiends," of the hyperborean regions, by an appropriation of fifty dollars.

☞ The weather of yesterday was as fine a winter edition as brisk sunlight, clear sharp air and fine sleighing for combined to produce. Of course every body was out that could command a cutter, with horse flesh to match. The Hyde Park House, with Gen. Taber at the head of its management is receiving hundreds of winter visitors. This ride, or one northward to Lake View, take the lead of all others with sleighing parties.

FRENCH AND PUBLIC MISSION.—MORE OF THE OLD JUNK CASE.—A fence is a good thing around a lot, and useful to mark subdivisions of real estate; but there is a kind of *fence* that is too common in cities like our own, that rather serve to abolish all distinctions of personal property, as receivers of stolen goods. The junk dealers fill a position which deservedly exposes them to suspicion, unless conducted with extreme care in its management. We referred yesterday to the case of the two men, Charles Marcoff and Andrew Rohm, who kept a sort of a junk shop on Market street and were arrested for having in their possession a quantity of pig iron, identified by S. P. B. Higgins, book-keeper for Walter & Rodgers, as belonging to that firm.

Their examination commenced on Thursday afternoon, and was resumed, without being completed, yesterday. On the first adjournment, at the request of Rohm, one of the defendants, officer Almendinger accompanied him to the residence of an elderly German, named Meisner, on Maxwell street, in the remote southern suburbs of the city, averring that the latter was the party who sold him the iron. Previous to going on this errand a warrant was sworn out by Rohm against Meisner as the thief.

Arrived at the house, Rohm told the officer to let him go in first and see if the old man was in. Almendinger consented and waited at the door, but Rohm being gone a longer time than seemed necessary, Almendinger pushed his way in and found Rohm in an earnest conversation with the old man. He arrested the latter at once. On his way up with him he asked Meisner, a sober looking old fellow, what Rohm told him. The man was reluctant to answer, but finally said Rohm told him he (R.) was in a scrape, and to clear him it would be only necessary for him (Meisner) to say that he (M.) had sold these junk dealers some pig iron, which the old man avers he never did do. A witness was sworn, a saloon keeper, yesterday afternoon to the effect that he saw Meisner sell the iron in question. On the other hand Meisner will, it is said, show an alibi. The whole affair is a mystery which the continued hearing to-day may throw some light upon.

NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.—We learn from Mr. Boss, the agent of this route, that arrangements have been made with all the railroads in the West, to ticket passengers to Boston and all principal points in New England, *via all railroad* from New York city, via New Haven, Springfield and Worcester, or via New Haven, Stonington, New London and Providence to Boston. By this arrangement passengers will see the advantage of procuring their tickets *through*, via New York & Erie R. R., particularly those who wish to stop at any of the points of interest on the line, between New York and Boston. Merchants, by taking this route, have the choice of markets, without any additional cost, as they can remain in New York, or at any immediate point on the line of the route and resume their journey at pleasure. By this route baggage is also checked through to Boston, *free of charge* and annoyance. And arrangements have been made to transfer the passengers *free of charge* from the New York & Erie depot to the New York and Boston depot, or to either line of Sound steamers. These arrangements are admirable and of decided comfort, and convenience to the traveling community.

"POP GOES THE WEASEL."—Jack Curtis, a colored man, on Thursday fell a victim to a bottle of pop in the following manner, which must hereafter render pop not a popular drink with him: At the saloon of Felix Dickson the eye of Jack inflexibly rested on the coveted article. In an evil moment pop got the better of his honesty, and he, seizing, hid it in his bosom. Poor Jack. Conscience was at work, and, warned by the *Post* of his person, so worked the pop, as Jack sat by the fire, wishing, yet dreading, to leave. Suddenly, as Lappened to the young son of the late Mr. Cle. ens Bisbee,

"There came a burst of thunder sound."

The pop, oh where was it? Ask of the colored folk all around, that with the froth got hit. The cork flew and hit Felix on the nose, who forthwith smelt something wrong in the transaction. The vest of Jack Curtis, whose features grew a fine ash color, was opened, and the pop bottle, still feebly fizzling, was produced. The thief was sent to the lockup in the hands of a policeman, and, in yesterday morning's Police Court, Jack Curtis was sent to Bridewell for twenty days for stealing that toll-tale bottle of pop.

A HINT AS TO A SKATING PARK.—On the lake shore north of the Water Works is a broad basin of a number of acres, in summer time sloping smoothly to the beach. But now, under what may be called the General *Banking* Law of old Winter, the lake has extended along the shore line an embankment of ice and sand several feet high. Within this, a few hours with open plugs from the streets adjoining, an artificial skating pond may be formed and being capable of being flowed at any time, it may be kept the winter through in admirable skating order. Why will not the North-Siders look to it and start a skating-park. Twenty four hours of this weather is all that is required. Who will move in the matter. Girls, we advise you all to skate, and the Lake Shore skating park you may have, if you go to work for it.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE.—The case of the two men, Charles Kominski and Isaac Livingston, arrested for setting fire to their premises, a grocery store on the corner of South Clark and Liberty streets, on Saturday night last, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday afternoon for examination. Capt. B. P. Raymond of the Fire Brigade to whom is due the arrest and ferretting out the affair thus far, was in Court with portions sawed from the building showing how the fire had been set between the lathing, kindlings being piled between the base boards. It was a very narrow escape from destruction of the building. It is alleged the men had an insurance of $800 on a stock worth much less. The case was not finished at noon, and stands adjourned to Friday next at 3 P. M.

CITY RAILWAY FARES.—The residents on the Randolph street line have been rejoicing of late over forty car tickets for one dollar, the result of omnibus competition. The blue tickets have gone off like hot buttered cakes. A grin of satisfaction extended all along the line of the State street, Cottage Grove and Madison street lines yesterday, at the promulgation of Judge Fuller's announcement that *twenty-five* tickets will be sold for one dollar. This is but *fair fare* for regular patrons, and will largely increase the profits of the City Railway Company, whose cars will be all the fuller from this literally *Fuller* regulation.

☞ The city seems to be running to billiards. Saloon keepers are all taking their *cue* from the present penchant of our men about town, and tables are being put into all imaginable recesses and retreats. The large bowling alley of the Tremont Exchange is being fitted up with billiard tables. Neve was there more billiard playing than now, and the mania is not confined to Chicago. It has proved a rich harvest for the manufacturers of billiard tables, the number of and rivalry of which has largely increased within a year or two past.

NEW BOOKS AT MCNALLY'S.—"Seven Years" by Julia Kavanagh; "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Reminiscences of Rufus Choate" by E. G. Parker; together with the Christmas Number of the Illustrated London News; Greeley's Almanac for 1860; North American Review for January, and a fresh supply of Wilkie Collin's "Queen of Hearts," have been received by McNally & Co., 61 Dearborn streets.

NOT MAKING LIGHT OF IT.—There is a very popular mode of using Gas now-a-days which is most assuredly not "making light of it." We refer to its use in the admirable Heaters of Shaw's Patent, used by Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., and which are just the things for bath rooms, and small sleeping apartments, cheap, cleanly, and perfect marvels of convenience and utility.

☞ Messrs. Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearborn street, have the "Prose sor at the Breakfast Table," also Julia Cavanagh's "Seven Years," of the New York Tribune Almanac for 1860, the London Almanac, and the London Illustrated News, with three fine colored engravings as a Christmas supplement.

### Abstract of the Proceedings of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1860.

After the usual proceedings, Dr. Andrews directed the attention of the Academy to a number of *Geodes* received from Prof. Wilbur, three of which were designed as a donation to the Academy, and the rest were to be exposed for sale to the curious at the book store of S. C. Griggs & Co. A number of teeth of the Mastodon, found in Indiana, were exhibited. Dr. Geo. V. Hasey of Ridgeroad, Ill., on being introduced to the Academy, stated that he had collected a number of specimens of somewhat unusual interest, in his range of observation; the *Tiaaria occidentalis*, or marl of the limestone formation, taken from a cedar swamp near Elgin, where it exists in large quantities, extending over an area of several hundred acres; specimens of Coral gathered from the banks of Nipper Sink, in the northern part of McHenry County; also some interesting specimens of some thirty species of the Illinois mosses.

A number of mounted specimens belonging to the Museum of the Chicago University were exhibited by Jno. M. Woodworth; among them a white crane, *Grus Americana*, probably the largest specimen of the kind in the world. This species of crane is one of the rarest birds in collections; as near as can be ascertained the only specimens in any public museums of the United States are in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Audubon Club, Chicago. Dr. Andrews, Curator of the Museum, in his annual report, remarked that it gave him much pleasure to say that, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, that in a great measure prevented labor in the field during the past year, yet the prospects of the Academy were never more encouraging. Although there has been necessarily a diminution of the person. l labor of the Curator, both in the Museum and the field, it affords him much pleasure to acknowledge the valuable services of Mr. Woodworth in his department as assistant, who intends making "scientific pursuits the business of his life."

Our Museum now contains about sixteen thousand specimens. Although the past season has been one of slow growth, the prospects are favorable for an increase of at least ten thousand specimens during the present year. In the department of Botany, we are indebted to Dr. F. Scammon for valuable services in enlarging and arranging the Herbarium. Similar services have been rendered by Mr. Helmuth in the department of Entomology, and by Mr. Guild in Conchology; also, valuable assistance by others. The first volume of the Transactions will soon be issued. It will consist of descriptions of new species of Paleozoic Fossils from the Western States, and will be a work that will reflect honor upon the Academy, both at home and abroad.

The Curator, in closing his report, expressed great confidence in the enduring success of the Academy, if the energetic working band of working scientific men together, and the day was not far distant when it would be mentioned with honor in every part of the land. The report of the Librarian shows a library of ninety-four volumes. Dr. Geo. Vasey read an interesting paper on the progress of botanical science in this district during the past year. Prof. Mahla exhibited lifelike impressions of plants taken in Germany by the *Galvano Plastic* process.

The annual election resulted in the re-election of the officers of the preceding year, with the exception of E. Andrews, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Fuller, Recording Secretary, and John M. Woodworth Curator of the Museum.

Among the appropriations we take pleasure in noticing the following: Wm. R. Kenicott's expedition to Hudson Bay district, and that of John M. Woodworth, of one hundred dollars.

E. A. SPRAGUE, M. D., Sec'y *pro tem.*

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge Goodrich. Terrence McDonnell tried on a charge of larceny of lumber, but the value was fixed at $4.99, one fortunate penny under the Penitentiary standard.

Pending the case of People *vs.* Henry Hughes of Evanston, for larceny of cattle.

THE WEATHER.—Range of the Thermometer for the week as taken by E. L. O'Hare, Apothecary and Pharmaceutical, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner Canal street, Chicago:

| | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, January 7 | 24 | 29 | 26 |
| Sunday, " 8 | 26 | 32 | 30 |
| Monday, " 9 | 26 | 30 | 31 |
| Tuesday, " 10 | 30 | 33 | 31 |
| Wednesday, " 11 | 29 | 32 | 30 |
| Thursday, " 12 | 28 | 32 | 30 |
| Friday, " 13 | 25 | 30 | 31 |

EASTWARD BOUND.—By the time table of the Michigan Southern Railroad, passengers leaving Chicago at 6 A. M. reach New York at 10:15 P. M., and Boston at midnight of the day following; or, leaving Chicago at 7 P. M., reach New York at 12:30 P. M. of the next day. The time made to Boston is by the New York Central Railroad.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The following are the earnings of this road for the 1st to the 8th of January:

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Passenger | $7,161.60 | $4,230.75 |
| Freight | 7,470.13 | 4,990.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Total | $15,381.73 | $9,970.75 |
| Decrease | | $5,410.98 |

POLICE MATTERS.—In addition to other cases reported elsewhere, a few minor cases of drunks, simple and compound, were disposed of in yesterday's Police Court. Mary Connors, for six months past in Bridewell, celebrated her release yesterday so heartily, that she was picked up heavily drunk and sent up for six weeks longer.

☞ In old times cities were *sewed with salt*, to indicate that they were given up and abandoned. Several hundred barrels of the saline staple will be used by the City Railway Company this winter for a reason just the reverse of the above. A new snow plow and salt sower combined, built by Mendsen & Co. for the Company, was being tested yesterday afternoon.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.—We learn that a protracted meeting is in progress in the Plymouth Church, corner of Van Buren street and Edina place, the Pastor, Rev. M. Roy, being assisted by the Rev. Geo. Clark. There will be preaching Sabbath morning and evening, and every night during the week at 7½ o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS FROM A FOREIGN SOURCE.—We find the following startling piece of local information in the London *Illustrated News* of December 24th:

"Several new Postmasters were appointed in Chicago lately. One unlucky appointee was compelled to decline for the reasons set forth below: "*Dear Sir*—Although I acknowledge the honor of my appointment, I regret to say that I have yet an unexpired term of five years to serve in the penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer."

### LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The first lesson of the Elementary Class of the Musical Union Academy will be postponed from Friday evening, January 13th, to Friday evening, January 20th, 1860. jal3-2t

☞ Go to John Jones, 118 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

ZOSATE SOLARE.—J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clark street. jal6-3w

☞ Coal Oils at 85 cents a gallon. Kerosene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark st. jal6-3w

### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Wm. W. Patton, W. W. STRONG, of the firm of Strong, Paine & Strong, and MATTIE, daughter of Father Chapman.

By the Rev. J. A. Wight, on the evening of January 12th, Mr. FRANKLIN M. WIGHT, MAN and Miss MARGARET A. BAIRD, both of this city.

### DIED.

In this city, on Friday morning, Jan. 13 h, LUCINDA, wife of Jerome Fowler, aged 47 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the house, 329 Wabash avenue, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this city, on Friday, the 13th inst., Mrs. PRISCILLA H. RHODES, aged 39 years, 6 months and 5 days, and L. C. RHODES.

Funeral services will be held at her father's residence, 69 Eldridge Court, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

The deceased having died of spinal disease, which also does with Chloroform and Anæsthesia.

☞ Providence and Cincinnati papers please copy.

### FOR STREET COMMISSIONER

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

jal0-3td&w C. H. RAUMER.

JOB TO LET.—Carpenters and Builders can find a job to let, the job of putting up a warehouse, twenty-one by one hundred and fifty feet, and two stories high. Inquire of the undersigned, who will please call at the store of the subscriber.

jal3-3t&w SALEM KAUFMAN.

## Money and Exchange

$50,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security,

At ten per cent, for five years.

☞ Short Paper Discounted. ☜

de19 E. F. DOWNING & CO., 85 Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN—

FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES.

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*BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,*

Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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J. M. ADSIT'S

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

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Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes.

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Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited in account in the city of New York, and sent to order in the vicinity of New York, on telegraph orders.

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MONEY TO LOAN. I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.

Also, Commercial Notes.

I negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

E. H. GALLUP, Banker,

nov7 y 44 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

## Stationery &c.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound many desired patterns, with or without printing. Also, Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any desired style, and Music, Pamphlets, etc., ruled to order. Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. Orders solicited.

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Post Office Box 3674. myr9 1y 4791

THE WEATHER.—Range of the Thermometer for the week as taken by S. L. O'Hare, Apothecary and Pharmaceutical, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner Canal street, Chicago:

| | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, January 7 | 24 | 29 | 26 |
| Sunday, " 8 | 26 | 32 | 30 |
| Monday, " 9 | 26 | 30 | 31 |
| Tuesday, " 10 | 30 | 33 | 31 |
| Wednesday, " 11 | 29 | 32 | 30 |
| Thursday, " 12 | 28 | 32 | 30 |
| Friday, " 13 | 25 | 30 | 31 |

EASTWARD BOUND.—By the time table of the Michigan Southern Railroad, passengers leaving Chicago at 6 A. M. reach New York at 10:15 P. M., and Boston at midnight of the day following; or, leaving Chicago at 7 P. M., reach New York at 12:30 P. M. of the next day. The time made to Boston is by the New York Central Railroad.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The following are the earnings of this road for the 1st to the 8th of January:

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Passenger | $7,161.60 | $4,230.75 |
| Freight | 7,470.13 | 4,990.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Total | $15,381.73 | $9,970.75 |
| Decrease | | $5,410.98 |

POLICE MATTERS.—In addition to other cases reported elsewhere, a few minor cases of drunks, simple and compound, were disposed of in yesterday's Police Court. Mary Connors, for six months past in Bridewell, celebrated her release yesterday so heartily, that she was picked up heavily drunk and sent up for six weeks longer.

☞ In old times cities were *sewed with salt*, to indicate that they were given up and abandoned. Several hundred barrels of the saline staple will be used by the City Railway Company this winter for a reason just the reverse of the above. A new snow plow and salt sower combined, built by Mendsen & Co. for the Company, was being tested yesterday afternoon.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.—We learn that a protracted meeting is in progress in the Plymouth Church, corner of Van Buren street and Edina place, the Pastor, Rev. M. Roy, being assisted by the Rev. Geo. Clark. There will be preaching Sabbath morning and evening, and every night during the week at 7½ o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS FROM A FOREIGN SOURCE.—We find the following startling piece of local information in the London *Illustrated News* of December 24th:

"Several new Postmasters were appointed in Chicago lately. One unlucky appointee was compelled to decline for the reasons set forth below: "*Dear Sir*—Although I acknowledge the honor of my appointment, I regret to say that I have yet an unexpired term of five years to serve in the penitentiary, which compels me to decline your flattering offer."

### LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The first lesson of the Elementary Class of the Musical Union Academy will be postponed from Friday evening, January 13th, to Friday evening, January 20th, 1860. jal3-2t

☞ Go to John Jones, 118 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

ZOSATE SOLARE.—J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clark street. ja6-3w

☞ Coal Oils at 85 cents a gallon. Kerosene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark st. ja6-3w

### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Wm. W. Patton, W. W. STRONG, of the firm of Strong, Paine & Strong, and MATTIE, daughter of Father Chapman.

By the Rev. J. A. Wight, on the evening of January 12th, Mr. FRANKLIN M. WIGHT, MAN and Miss MARGARET A. BAIRD, both of this city.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—Missionaries in India have invited Christians throughout the world to observe this week as a season of public and private prayer. In many cities it has been strictly observed as such. In this, a union session of prayer was enjoyed by ministers in the vestry of Trinity Church, on Tuesday. It was there agreed to invite all pastors and Christians to meet in the lecture-room of the 1st Baptist Church, Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. All are most affectionately invited to attend.

—The City Mission will hold a public meeting in Grace Church, on Walnut avenue, on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. A report of the Missionary will be read, and several addresses may be expected from clergymen and laymen. The public are invited to attend.

—The free Church of St. Barnabas, corner Indiana and Franklin street, will be open for divine service at 10½ o'clock Sunday morning. Baptism of children at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at half past one. Seats free.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—The next lecture to young men, on "The Ruins of Social Intercourse," will be given in Christ Church, Carroll, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the Rector, Rev. Mr. E. W. Wilson will lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, on Sunday, January 15th, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. At the conclusion of the evening lecture he will dedicate character through Spirit influence and servo-magnetic law.

—The First Christian (Divicle) Church, meets every Lord's day in their Meeting House, on Monroe street between Aberdeen and Hooker streets (West Side). Speaking at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. Martin W. Willis, of Nashua, N. H., will preach at the 1st

# Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.


## THE ILLINOIS NATIONALS.

Mr. Buchanan may not longer wonder that his friends in Illinois, in the memorable contest of 1858, were not able to command more than five thousand votes; and if in spite of the lavish expenditure of the promises and patronage of the government, the number in 1860 should fall below that count, he may be sure that the cause is due not to the lack of zeal on the part of those whom he has put into office, but to the abominations of the doctrines which they are required to support. We are not in the secrets of the leaders of the "National" squad—have no idea what they promise themselves as the result of their attacks upon public credulity; but looking at their work as it appears on the record, we are astounded at their want of tact and discretion in the avowals which they make to the public. We can admire their boldness which sends out a note of defiance to the honest and uncorrupted sense of the Northern people, and which in language that cannot be mistaken, and which no ingenuity can pervert, concedes that slavery is the law of all the Territories of the Republic, and that no power can change it. But the Democrats have dealt in subterfuges long enough to understand that straight-forward truthfulness is the last thing that is looked for in the Democratic platform. Hence, we are surprised that, imitating the example of the friends of Mr. Douglas, the Nationals did not by ingenious combinations of words which would admit of a double interpretation, by the combining of popular sovereignty and Dred Scottism, or by some other hocus pocus like that practised at Cincinnati in 1856, contrive, under a show of free soil meaning, to mask the pernicious sentiments which they have chosen to set so boldly forth. This is what the Douglas men did. This is what Mr. Douglas does every day; it has given him his position and power. Why then the squad that deserted his banner for that of Mr. Buchanan should not have carried with them the art of humbugging the public, by their resolutions in Convention, is a cause of wonder that the public has not yet solved. When the contest of the year is over, and it is found that the Buchanoers have lost rather than gained ground, and that the reason for the falling off may be traced to the infamous avowals of their recent resolutions, the Nationals will learn that there is, with all their boasted Democracy, a Democratic art which they do not practise—the art of deception, in which the Douglasites are so expert. Deprived of all unnecessary words and all subterfuges, the resolutions of the two Conventions of the Democracy, though apparently widely dissimilar, are essentially, indeed identically, the same in so far as they relate to the slavery question. In both, Dred Scott is the hook on which it is expected that minions and gudgeons will be caught. The Nationals have dropped it into the water bare, vainly expecting that a full basket will reward their barren endeavor; but the Douglasites, using the same bait, have ingeniously baited it with popular sovereignty, and are patiently waiting for the sport to begin. Next time the Buchaneers will be wiser, if after election, there is a Buchanan party to whom wisdom can be injected.

## GOV. LETCHER'S CONDITION OF UNION.

The Inaugural Message of Gov. Letcher of Virginia, is a remarkable document in more respects than one. Professedly a paper devoted to the local interests of the State to which Legislature it was addressed, it is almost entirely taken up with a discussion of National politics—the subject of State affairs being dismissed with less than twenty lines. It is remarkable also, in that, while it grossly misrepresents the doctrines of the Republican party, it openly avows the intention of the Democratic party not to submit to the result of the next Presidential election should it be in favor of the Republican nominee. The following is the language of Gov. Letcher:

> If the aggressions to which we have been subjected for the last twenty years are continued, if mutual distrust and suspicion are to continue, and if the election of a sectional Republican candidate to the Presidency in 1860 is to be superadded, it is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that, in the present temper of the Southern people, it cannot be, and will not be submitted to. The Republican candidate for President, if elected, is and will be disloyal to Virginia and the South if I did not declare that the election of such a man, entertaining as he does, opinions and views locating such doctrines *ought to be resisted by the slaveholding States.* The idea of permitting such a man to have the control and direction of the army and navy of the United States, and the appointment of high judicial and executive officers, *Free Masons* included, *cannot be entertained by the South.*

The "aggressions" here complained of, as offered by the Republican party, consist in holding precisely the same opinions with reference to Slavery that Gov. Letcher held at the time he indorsed the Buffner pamphlet—the same that Washington, Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, Patrick Henry, Madison, John Taylor, of Caroline, old George Mason and Monroe—the men who gave renown to Virginia statesmanship—entertained and so frequently and eloquently enforced—the same, in fact, that the great men of all parties advocated, from the foundation of the Republic to the period when the Democratic party) were debauched by the heresies of Calhoun and commenced breaking down our national compromises and claiming constitutional guarantees for carrying slavery everywhere. Even the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict"—the most objectionable of all to Southerners—was first enunciated by Mr. Jefferson, and has been subscribed to in some form or other, by all the leading statesmen of the country. And even we have the spectacle of a Governor of Virginia solemnly threatening a dissolution of the Union should a political organization, deriving its doctrines directly from the most renowned and most highly honored of the former statesmen of that commonwealth succeed to power! The fact is a sad commentary upon Virginia degeneracy.

Another remarkable feature in the Message of Gov. Letcher is a proposition for a Convention of the States, accompanied with the distinct declaration that a failure of the free States, either to unite in the proposed Convention or to accede to all that pro-slavery disunion Democracy demands, will constitute a sufficient justification on the part of the South to withdraw from the Union. So that, according to the Governor of Virginia, disunion is contingent upon the happening of the following events:

1. The election of a Republican President.
2. The failure of the free States to go into the proposed Convention.
3. The refusal of the free States to concede anything which the Democratic party demands on the part of slavery.

That is the Virginia programme under the administration of Gov. Letcher. The question as to the sanity of Gov. Wise has long been a matter of doubt in many quarters—that of his successor in office would seem to be hardly debatable.

### A CONSISTENT ORGAN.

We like to see a consistent Democratic organ occasionally. For instance—the Rock Island *Argus*, defending the lynching, whipping, tarring and feathering, cat-hauling and banishing with which the supporting or entertaining of a certain class of opinions is visited now-a-days.

### ANOTHER WARNING TO IRISHMEN.

*Our* Democratic friends of the Irish persuasion are respectfully referred to an account of the treatment received by one of their countrymen at the hands of the Democrats of Georgia, which we publish in another column. This is the third instance that has fallen under our notice within a fortnight, in which Irishmen have been driven from the Southern States by their political brethren. The Buchanan, it would seem, are determined to confine the Irish to the free States where their votes are always wanted to maintain Democratic supremacy. What business have they in the South when there is such pressing need for their votes at the North? No wonder the Democracy are enraged at their obstinacy in going where they are not wanted and have resorted to tar and feathers and threats of the halter to keep their Irish voters where they need them. Can they not take the hint, and stay quietly on this side of Mason and Dixon's Line?

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Sylvester Nash, late of St. John's Church, Waukegan, has accepted a call from Christ Church, Ironton, Ohio, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Rev. K. I. Stewart, who is acting as agent of the Illinois Pastoral (Episcopal) Aid Society, has received a call from St. John's Church, Waukegan, to become its Rector.

The Rectorship of Trinity Church in this city still remains vacant.

Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, late of Trinity Church, in this city, has entered upon his duties as Rector of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, Md.

A Southern paper says that with the exception of Bishop Early, not one of the Southern Methodist Bishops is able at this time to do any effective work. Bishops Soule and Andrew are feeble with age; Bishop Paine is suffering from the fracture of several ribs; Bishop Pierce is laid up from sickness contracted in California from incessant labor and exposure, and Bishop Kavenaugh has been ill for a long time past.

The Presiding Elder of the Indianapolis District, North Indiana Conference, says promising revivals are progressing in several localities. At Oakland, Prattville Circuit, between seventy and eighty have been added to the Church. On Anderson Circuit the work began in August, and has since progressed steadily, more than one hundred having been added. At New Philadelphia, Greenfield Circuit, about seventy have recently been brought in, and since conference one hundred and fifty have been added.

The New Haven, (Ct.) West Association of Congregational Ministers recently licensed as preachers four Yale College students, named Fiske P. Brewer, James M. Wilton, Wilder Smith and S. J. Douglass. A remonstrance against this action has been published by Rev. W. B. Lee and Rev. J. S. Judd, of the same Association, on account of gross heresies avowed by the licentiates, among which are:

> That the Bible contains a revelation but its entire inspiration is not certain; that adult men as well as infants may be saved without faith in Christ; that man is not actually a sinner until he sins; that a gracious ability is given to all under the sound of the gospel; that neither Adam's sin nor Christ's righteousness are imputed to men; and that they declared their disbelief of the Westminster Assembly's catechism.

The New York *Christian Advocate* furnishes some very interesting statistical information in regard to the number of communicants of the Methodist Church throughout the world. The following are the estimates of its members in America:

| | |
|---|---|
| Methodist Episcopal Church (North), | 872,431 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church (South), | 690,000 |
| Canadian Wesleyan Conference, | 108,000 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada, | 16,502 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, Africa, | 8,000 |
| Methodist Protestant Church, | 20,000 |
| Wesleyan Methodist Church, | 5,000 |
| African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, | 4,120 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, Mexico, | 2,000 |
| Total lay members in America, | 1,591,611 |
| Add traveling preachers (except Africa), etc., | 11,450 |
| Total American communicants, | 1,603,061 |

The Methodists of Europe (excepting the British and American Colonies, and the American and European Missions, included above) exhibit nearly equal vigor. The latest accessible statement is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wesleyan Methodists, | 435,000 |
| Primitive Methodists, | 122,000 |
| New Connexion Methodists, | 12,000 |
| United Free Church Methodists, | 19,000 |
| Bible Christian Methodists (Independent), | 6,000 |
| Bible Christian Methodists, | 12,000 |
| Irish Wesleyan Methodists in Ireland, and Primitive Methodists, | 8,178 |
| Total British lay members, | 609,178 |
| Add traveling preachers, | 2,788 |
| Total communicants, | 620,966 |

These figures do not include the Welch Calvinistic Methodists, who, according to the statistics of the British Government for 1857, amounted to 62,670 lay communicants and 462 preachers. Besides these divisions, there are minor ones whose statistics cannot be exactly ascertained—an authority gives them an aggregate of 10,000 members and 200 preachers. Summarily, then, Methodism throughout the world comprises 2,346,190 lay members and 14,838 traveling preachers—an aggregate of 2,361,028 communicants. Adding to these non-communicating members of its congregations for each communicant, (a safe estimate for Methodist congregations generally), we have a population of more than two and a quarter millions attending its ministrations.

### Wisconsin Legislature.

The Legislature of Wisconsin convened at Madison on Wednesday noon, as previously announced by telegraph. The Senate elected Hon. J. H. Warren, of Green County, Chief Clerk, Willard Merrell, Esq., of Prairie du Chien, is his assistant. Asa Kinney, Esq., of Green Lake County, was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms, in the House, Hon. Wm. Pitt Lyon, of Racine, the only popular man of the Abolitionists, was re-elected. L. D. Crane, Esq., of Sipon, Chief Clerk of the same body for two years past was also re-elected. Joseph Gates of Walworth, is the Sergeant-at-arms.

### Douglas Delegates to Charleston take Notice.

Col. Forney, writing to his paper from Washington, under date of the 9th inst., says:

> The National Democratic Convention, to be held at Charleston on the 23d of April, is already singularly ushered into existence. South Carolina, in the metropolis of which this Convention is to assemble, is the only State in the Confederacy where there has always existed a disunion party, and where there is now not only an irresistible organization in favor of secession, but one where the Democratic party is nothing else but a secession party. You have already commented upon the refined hospitalities extended to a constituent of Col. Forney during his recent visit to the city of Columbia, where the Legislature of South Carolina is now in session, a Southwark Irish Democrat, who, for some foolish expressions, uttered in an unguarded moment, was set upon by a mob, and treated to a winter suit of tar and feathers; and you will perceive that the Democratic movement of the Palmetto State is one to liberate, if necessary, refused to recommend that the Palmetto State shall be represented in the Democratic National Convention, which is to be held within its borders, are significant omens. The next question is, *whether, in the face of this strange sentiment, the people of South Carolina will permit the party* to which they have become so identified, and weakened that it was no longer able to make headway against the Republicans. He read an extract from the Charleston *Mercury*, the representative paper of Southern Disunionists sentiment, which declared that "the party exists only in the South, and is no longer a National party, but has become a sectional organization; that the Democratic party was a "Southern party and nothing else, with some "Northern allies who acted with it to some extent *for the sake of the spoils*." Mr. Stokes thought it was absurd and insulting for the sectional fragments of a once great National party to call on the "National Americans" to come to their rescue. Since the Democratic organization was stripped and torn into sectionalism fragments, it were better that the party should be dissolved into its original elements, and pass away. It had fulfilled the mission and outlived its usefulness, and should now be buried out of sight. He claimed that his was the only truly conservative, Union loving party in the country. Liberal in its views, standing between the North and South as peacemakers, and requiring no sacrifice from either. If the Democracy failed to the appeals of the Southern Democrats to come over and help them, the inevitable result would be to array the South against the North in a solid phalanx, which in turn would drive the Northern Democrats, in self-defence, into the Republican ranks, and thus bring about the very state of things his party so much dreaded and deprecated—two great sectional parties bounded by geographical lines. No American on the floor had uttered a disunion sentiment; but he had heard more talk of disunion since he came to Washington than he had ever heard before in all his life time, and it all came from the *Democratic side;* that no Republican had spoken a disloyal word; that these disloyal words drove the Northern Democrats on the side that unblushingly calls itself "conservative" and National. He could have no affiliation with a party that tolerated such wicked ideas. No politician could stand five minutes in Tennessee and advocate secession. Dissolve the Union! What for? Because a man, an old gentleman, had been elected President in a constitutional manner, without the commission of any tyrannical, overt act! Was that an adequate cause for so awful an alternative as the dissolution of the Union? Why, it was *moral treason* to harbor such an incendiary thought! And was his patriotic party to be asked to follow blindly with an organization that contemplated such a thing?

Singleton and Lamar of Miss. wanted to know if Fred. Douglass was elected by the Republicans would the gentleman from Tennessee submit to his inauguration? Stokes replied that Fred. Douglass was not a citizen of the United States, according to the Dred Scott decision, and consequently could not occupy the Presidential chair. Several fire-eaters insisted upon a direct answer, claiming that the Republicans might override or reverse the decision of the Supreme Court. Stokes replied that he could conceive of no contingency when any white men on the Republican side could not be found who would be willing to accept the office of President by receiving a negro. He (Stokes) believed he would not dissolve the Union in case of the election of the worst Black Republican in the United States, and, furthermore, he would never, never, never! [Laughter.] Under no circumstances, would he secede. [Applause.] He was *for staying in the Union at all hazards and to the last extremity*, [Great applause.] He was willing to see the South from her hateful Union bound.

Douglas was present and heard every word of this indorsement of Hamilton, and to-day he was again on the floor, consulting with him as might for the Texas disunionist, for whom he secured five Illinois (A. Lo) members, including Morris, and also two out of the three Pennsylvanians, Davis and Riggs. Douglas is going on the principle that the "end justifies the means." Whatever sacrifice is required to promote his desperate chances at Charleston, must be made. And indeed they are desperate. Thus far he has got a single delegate south of Mason and Dixon's line. There is not a "National Democrat" from a slave State, in either branch of Congress, who does not denounce Douglas for President. And among the Democratic Senators from the free States, there is but barely one—Pugh of Ohio, and he only coldly and feebly professes to favor his nomination at Charleston. Among the House members he has no supporters from California, Oregon or New York; and only one from Pennsylvania, and one from Indiana. Of the six Ohio Democrats, three have no desire to see him succeed at Charleston, and the other three are not breaking their necks in his behalf. And, it is a fact that not one of the Northern Democrats who supported Buchanan over Hamilton, has opened his head in defence of squatter sovereignty, or the Harper Magazine doctrines, and furthermore, none of them have rebuked the treasonable disunion utterances they have daily heard belched forth by their own party.

CHICAGO.

*Failure of the Disunion-American Fusion—A Bombshell from Stokes of Tennessee—Disunion Democracy—Future Intentions of the Americans.*

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

The failure of the negotiations between the Disunionists and the Americans to unite the latter on Hamilton is ascribed to the speech made by Stokes of Tennessee on Saturday afternoon. It was the most damaging talk we have had from that side since the eloquent speech of Nelson from the same State. Stokes wants no fusion with the Democratic party if it can possibly be avoided. He regards that party as a sectional, disunion organization, whose great principle is rule or ruin; and he so told them very plainly. His speech produced much exasperation among the fire-eaters, who tried to put him down, and showered upon him a storm of questions and interruptions, at once rude and insolent, but he carried himself through the ordeal with much coolness, and fought them at close quarters with his tongue. The stenographer gives you a very imperfect idea of the spirit and substance of his speech. He began his remarks by observing that he and his American associates had been importuned to join the "National Democratic party," but he doubted the nationality of that party; and had excellent authority for asserting there was *no such party in existence.* He read from the *State* that there was no longer such a party; and from the *Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, endorsing that sentiment, and declaring that the party had become so demoralized and weakened that it was no longer able to make headway against the Republicans. He read an extract from the Charleston *Mercury*, the representative paper of Southern Disunionists sentiment, which declared that "the party exists only in the South, and is no longer a National party, but has become a sectional organization; that the Democratic party was a "Southern party and nothing else, with some "Northern allies who acted with it to some extent *for the sake of the spoils*." Mr. Stokes thought it was absurd and insulting for the sectional fragments of a once great National party to call on the "National Americans" to come to their rescue. Since the Democratic organization was stripped and torn into sectionalism fragments, it were better that the party should be dissolved into its original elements, and pass away. It had fulfilled the mission and outlived its usefulness, and should now be buried out of sight. He claimed that his was the only truly conservative, Union loving party in the country. Liberal in its views, standing between the North and South as peacemakers, and requiring no sacrifice from either. If the Democracy failed to the appeals of the Southern Democrats to come over and help them, the inevitable result would be to array the South against the North in a solid phalanx, which in turn would drive the Northern Democrats, in self-defence, into the Republican ranks, and thus bring about the very state of things his party so much dreaded and deprecated—two great sectional parties bounded by geographical lines. No American on the floor had uttered a disunion sentiment; but he had heard more talk of disunion since he came to Washington than he had ever heard before in all his life time, and it all came from the *Democratic side;* that no Republican had spoken a disloyal word; that these disloyal words drove the Northern Democrats on the side that unblushingly calls itself "conservative" and National. He could have no affiliation with a party that tolerated such wicked ideas. No politician could stand five minutes in Tennessee and advocate secession. Dissolve the Union! What for? Because a man, an old gentleman, had been elected President in a constitutional manner, without the commission of any tyrannical, overt act! Was that an adequate cause for so awful an alternative as the dissolution of the Union? Why, it was *moral treason* to harbor such an incendiary thought! And was his patriotic party to be asked to follow blindly with an organization that contemplated such a thing?

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The shells fired by Stokes have exploded the coalition that was so nearly perfected, and which looked almost inevitable three days ago. The Republicans from Friday until yesterday were stunned at the combination so nearly formed against them. It was in view of this alliance that I wrote that Sherman would probably be defeated. For the present the danger is past and the cloud is broken. Letters and dispatches and newspaper articles are coming in fast and thick for the American members to fight by their guns and make no coalition or fusion with the Disunion Democracy. But all this postpones the organization of the House. Sherman cannot get the votes more from one quarter; and there is little hope that the plurality rule will be adopted.

CHICAGO.

*Senator Seward's Reception Speech in the Senate—Douglas's Squatter Sovereignty Again Repudiated—Another Appointment of Stokes and his Disunion-Fusion Associates.*

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—P. M., 1860.

Senator Seward made his appearance in the Senate Chamber yesterday. He was cordially welcomed by the Republicans and Americans; but it was observed that only two or three of the Disunionists shook hands with him. The slight did not seem to affect his composure very seriously. I think he will survive the neglect.

Douglas made his first appearance on the Senate floor at the same time Seward did. He was coldly received. There were few to do him reverence. Half adozen Democrats seemed bent stepped up to him and offered him their hands. But he was not to be refreshed in this sort of way, and he left his place and commenced "bobbing around," from seat to seat, holding out his hand, and of course Southern members could hardly refuse, under such circumstances, to recognize him, after a fashion. Still a majority of fire-eaters managed not to see him or to inquire after the state of his health, or to congratulate him upon his recovery from that dangerous gout. It was a chilling reception to a once powerful leader, and particularly one who dreamt of being the Democratic candidate for the Presidency a few months hence. Douglas had squarely set himself making his "calls," (instead of receiving them,) when Iverson of Georgia, commenced his speech, assailing Douglas' position on the question of Popular Sovereignty with great severity. He said the Southern Democrats would never support a man holding the doctrines laid down in the Harper Magazine essay. He said the South must have protection from Congress for slavery in the Territories. He made one point in his speech that attracted attention. He said that if the Convention nominated any Northern Democrat for President, the Southern delegates would withdraw in a body unless the Convention recognized in the platform the right of the South to a Federal slave code for the protection of slavery in the Territories. The Cincinnati platform would not be received unless its meaning was clearly defined, and the candidate nominated on it some Southern man such as Slaphens, Hunter, Slidel or Davis—some *representative* man of the Southern school, who was a "safe platform in himself." Squatter Sovereignty advocates could not be nominated. The South would never support Douglas or any man holding his dangerous doctrines. He defended the Lecompton Constitution and denounced Douglas for opposing it, and announced the intention of the Southern Senators to refuse to admit Kansas into the Union until she had complied with all the requirements of the English bill. He affirmed with great emphasis that the election of a Republican President would be sufficient for the South to withdraw from the Union, and none, he said, but a fanatical fool would attempt to prevent her.

Douglas is too much cowed to reply immediately to the assault of Iverson. Green will also attack him to-day.

I heard last night that the President had appointed Sidney Breese, one of the Judges of our Supreme Court, *Marshal* of the Northern District of Illinois, *vice* Pinc, removed. Ira Nye, Chicago boots, is said to be one of those who have been applicants, feel very much "cut up" about this singular appointment. They are swearing worse than a army in Flanders." I understand that Judge Breese had applied to Old Buck for an office, telling him that he would vote the Union! What for? Because a man, an old gentleman, had been elected in a constitutional manner, without the commission of any tyrannical, overt act! Was that an adequate cause for so awful an alternative as the dissolution of the Union? Why, it was *moral treason* to harbor such an incendiary thought! And was his patriotic party to be asked to follow blindly with an organization that contemplated such a thing?

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CHICAGO.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Hamilton of Texas—A Terse Lesson to the Free-Soilers—Stokes's Speech offered to the South—Americans Refuse to Aid Douglas in hoisting the Star of the Union.*

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1860.

This was the first day in which no speeches were made in the House. The Southern side moved to go into a ballot for Speaker the first thing that was done. Three times the voting was done, but with the old result, "no choice." Sherman fell off two votes on two ballots and rose on the third. Joy Morris of Philadelphia, voted for Gilmer twice, and Carter of New York, for Hickman three times. The latter is not disposed to return to Sherman, although it is possible that he may be got back. He wants the Republicans to drop Sherman and try Hickman, for whom, it is said, Clark, Briggs, Adrain, Reynolds and Winter Davis would vote. But Joy Morris refuses to support him on account of some old Pennsylvania quarrel. But the Republicans will not change over to another candidate only until they have a sure thing of electing him, and can save themselves from defeat in no other way.

The reason why the Disunionists voted with so much alacrity to-day, and refrained from speaking was, that they expected to carry Hamilton's vote up to Sherman's, and to-morrow they had hoped to be able to narrow the result down to the votes of Clark, Adrian, Briggs and Winter Davis. But they "slipped up" in their calculations. A big screw worked loose between Sunday night and Monday noon, and the Americans have not been able to get a single Anti-Lecompton member of the House, trying to persuade them to vote for Hamilton, of Texas, who declared to-day, before several gentlemen, that he had never indorsed the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation," and denied the power of the people of a Territory to exclude slavery therefrom.

Pugh, of Alabama, and McQueen, of South Carolina, steadily refused to vote for Bocock or Hillen, on the ground that they were not "sufficiently reliable" on the slavery question; but both of them have confidence enough in *Hamilton's* views, in this respect, to say that his declaration of last night was the vote for Hamilton, that "he *knew the man*: that he was a native of Alabama, a tree (disunion) man, a citizen of a disunion State, and consequently looked for co-operation in resisting the inauguration of a Republican President in 1861." He declared himself to be a disunion Democrat, who looked to disunion as the only cure for the "action would be taken by the South, to rid themselves of the evils and incumbrances of the Union, and as he was free to say that if he had it in his power *he would perpetuate slavery to this hall*, until the final disruption would take place, which, he was willing to see the South from her hateful Union bound."

Douglas was present and heard every word of this indorsement of Hamilton, and to-day he was again on the floor, consulting with him as might for the Texas disunionist, for whom he secured five Illinois (A. Lo) members, including Morris, and also two out of the three Pennsylvanians, Davis and Riggs. Douglas is going on the principle that the "end justifies the means." Whatever sacrifice is required to promote his desperate chances at Charleston, must be made. And indeed they are desperate. Thus far he has got a single delegate south of Mason and Dixon's line. There is not a "National Democrat" from a slave State, in either branch of Congress, who does not denounce Douglas for President. And among the Democratic Senators from the free States, there is but barely one—Pugh of Ohio, and he only coldly and feebly professes to favor his nomination at Charleston. Among the House members he has no supporters from California, Oregon or New York; and only one from Pennsylvania, and one from Indiana. Of the six Ohio Democrats, three have no desire to see him succeed at Charleston, and the other three are not breaking their necks in his behalf. And, it is a fact that not one of the Northern Democrats who supported Bocock, Mason or Hamilton, has opened his head in defence of squatter sovereignty, or the Harper Magazine doctrines, and furthermore, none of them have rebuked the treasonable disunion utterances they have daily heard belched forth by their own party.

CHICAGO.

*Failure of the Disunion-American Fusion—A Bombshell from Stokes of Tennessee—Disunion Democracy—Future Intentions of the Americans.*

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

The failure of the negotiations between the Disunionists and the Americans to unite the latter on Hamilton is ascribed to the speech made by Stokes of Tennessee on Saturday afternoon. It was the most damaging talk we have had from that side since the eloquent speech of Nelson from the same State. Stokes wants no fusion with the Democratic party if it can possibly be avoided. He regards that party as a sectional, disunion organization, whose great principle is rule or ruin; and he so told them very plainly. His speech produced much exasperation among the fire-eaters, who tried to put him down, and showered upon him a storm of questions and interruptions, at once rude and insolent, but he carried himself through the ordeal with much coolness, and fought them at close quarters with his tongue. The stenographer gives you a very imperfect idea of the spirit and substance of his speech. He began his remarks by observing that he and his American associates had been importuned to join the "National Democratic party," but he doubted the nationality of that party; and had excellent authority for asserting there was *no such party in existence.* He read from the *State* that there was no longer such a party; and from the *Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, endorsing that sentiment, and declaring that the party had become so demoralized and weakened that it was no longer able to make headway against the Republicans. He read an extract from the Charleston *Mercury*, the representative paper of Southern Disunionists sentiment, which declared that "the party

## The Suit Canal Fund---No Money Left.

As we intimated yesterday, the story of the Detroit *Free Press* in relation to the loss of the Bond (Canal) Fund, through the mal-feasance of the State Treasurer of Michigan, was manufactured for political effect. The following, from the Detroit *Advertiser* places the matter in its true light:

> "The organ of the slave-Democracy of yesterday, drawing as usual upon its imagination for its facts, and its acknowledged genius in the organization of false accusations against the officers of the State Administration, seeks to alarm the public that the *Grand Sire Morris Canal fund* created last winter by Act of the Legislature, has been put in jeopardy, and that $70,000 has been lost.
>
> We are enabled, in reply to this wholesale assertion, to say that there is no ground for the alarm it seems to spread. The State loan created by the act of last winter, for the purpose of repairing the St. Mary's ship canal, was regularly advertised for sale, as required by the act. But before the sale of the bonds was perfected in New York, a rumor was set afloat there that the act authorizing the loan was invalid, and not binding upon the State. This rumor arose from the fact that two Democratic gentlemen from Detroit, both of them now holding high public stations, both lawyers, and both leading and active partizans of the pro-slavery democracy, had written letters to capitalists east, that the act was unconstitutional, and the bonds void; and this, beyond a doubt, for the malicious purpose of ruining the credit of bonds, preventing the repairs of the canal, (which their own party, through its agents, had guaranteed to be sufficient a manner, as absolutely to require the repairs for its own preservation, and thus injuring the credit of the State. It would be difficult to conceive a baser and wickeder scheme. And yet it had the effect, at the very moment of the negotiation, to reduce the market value of the bonds in the city of New York. The result was, that the State Treasurer, in order to raise money to commence the work on the canal the present summer, was forced to offer at the opening of navigation this year, found it necessary to grant a short credit to Messrs. Hazleton & Co., on the purchasers of the bonds, upon $50,000 of the amount which they were to pay for them, which was $108,000. The balance, $52,000, was paid down and is in the treasury to the credit of the canal fund; and when the remainder, $50,000 and interest, is well secured by mortgage and personal securities, which render it perfectly safe and available to the canal commissioners as soon as it shall be needed. *The State is secure, and will never lose one dollar of it.*"

The necessity of such an indulgence to the purchasers having been produced by the malicious interference of the two locofoco lawyers referred to, by no possible fault or error on the part of the Legislature to contract the loan, capitalists were deterred from it, and the money having thus been offered in open market at their own terms, we are quite willing that *their organ* have should discourse for them and its readers all the music it is master on the subject. We have simply given the facts and figures in the statement, and repeat that the canal (and and the whole of it, is perfectly safe.

## Overland to Superior---A Hard Road Ahead.

Captain Jack Wilson and suite, consisting of Messrs. G. S. Hubbard, Jr., Steward Rice, Engineer Gibb and two wheelsmen arrived here on the 30th inst., after a tedious passage overland from the Portage. They left Copper Harbor on the 14th, Eagle River the 17th, and Portage Lake the 19th. The journey alone which commenced on the 18th and continued for several days seems to have been much heavier there than here and so blocked up the trail as to render it impossible for the party to make their baggage and provisions to make any headway. Party and train traveled together the first day, but the next morning, after one day's very hard work, and only 7 miles, taking it by turns breaking the road and sinking knee-deep on their snow shoes, at ever step. The train not getting over a single mile per day, turned on the third day to their first camp, where they found it, unable to proceed without assistance sent back for help and rest.

The next morning the train was sent back for a fresh supply and another dog train coming to their assistance they were enabled to reach the Shawmut mine the following evening, the party of seven men having been over forty hours of the trip at one time with only a small piece of pork and a few hard crackers through from the Shawmut in a day, which is over half the distance between this place and Portage Lake. That was the hardest day's work to travel" and was especially so last week, there can be no doubt, and to men unaccustomed to snow-shoeing, very difficult to accomplish; and the delays of mail and passenger travel over it at such times must continue until a regular line of stages be established between the two places.

Capt. Wilson and party left here on Thursday morning, for Wausau and thence to Chicago. Capt. Wilson, although not here, was already engaged, at the Harbor, to deliver her freight for this and other ports on the opening of navigation, and take the steamer below, or run her on this lake should the canal not be open, until he returns.—*Ontonagon Miner, Dec. 31st.*

### The Helper Book.

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The Slavery question cannot be discussed, even in the most conciliatory manner, without inuring to the advancement of truth and righteousness. The Congressional denunciations of Helper's book are producing the most astonishing effect in promulgating its circulation. The orders flow in for it from all quarters, in all quantities, fro . a single copy up to three hundred in a bunch. We do not know how many copies have been ordered, but we have reason to believe the number already exceeds one hundred thousand. The price is now reduced to about eighteen dollars per hundred, in consequence of the extensive sale. The tract, and ought to be put out of the way. Mr. Crangale again denied the allegation. He understood now, however, the source and meaning of the accusation, for Andrew Gray is a brother of the senior partner in the house of Gray & Turley.

About 8 o'clock that night, when asleep in bed, his room was broken into by three constables, named Everett, King, and Ramsay, accompanied by about twenty of the Vigilance Committee, who arrested him. They dragged him out of bed, and, after taking from him his overcoat and valise, hurried him off to jail. The next day he was waited upon by another constable, one Ford, who demanded his keys, which he refused to give up. Ford assured him that if no abolition documents were found in his possession of this most conservative city, ten to one he was delayed at the first evening's by a hand-cart or wheelbarrow load of Helper. It is Helper on the counter, Helper at the stand, Helper in the shop, and out of the shop, Helper here, Helper there, Helper everywhere. It looks now as though every man, woman and child in the United States was bound to have a Helper before the year is out.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Spices from "Vanity Fair."

The admission of the Custom House—"Dear, dear children."

After his recent Peruvian orgies, in what condition will John Mitchell return to this country? "He will return," he says, "a confirmed invalid."

Popular Ingredients for a Bowery drama: "Mots and Lies."

Recent Publication—Wendell Phillips' Liberty.

How shall the Union be preserved? Tammany Hall Politician answers "with Brandy," and the Doughface "with Whine."

The Arabs are so distinguished for personal grace from their perfect knowledge of Scimetry.

The worst possible solution of the problem—"Dissolution."

A correspondent is anxious that *Vanity Fair* shall not overlook local politics. We hasten to answer him that all our engravings for next week will be upon Wood.


## 136 Lake Street.

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FANCY DRY GOODS

For 30 Days Longer,

In order to close out all kinds of DRESS GOODS before taking Inventory.

SKIRTS, HOODS.

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Fruitful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The chemists' parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Drugs, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

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strolleran into the hair, prevents thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in THE NOVELTY CRATERIUM'S Excelsior Dye would render every face so

DARK AS NIGHT,

and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The tintamarresk result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beauty or materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE. Sold every where, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
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☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix

Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make those visible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they give to cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, faintness, pains in the stomach, chills, and nervous disorders in all their forms, but their especial excellence is in affections of the stomach. But their superior excellence in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth, is well known.
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☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral

Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis, unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, restoring expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by
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the Public.—We invite the all of all who know the indomitable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the efficacy in every section of the country, to add us in detecting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently be n brought out in Chicago, St. Louis New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the press. The national penalties acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please observe, therefore, that the article you buy has a the seals of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are also blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.
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☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and

Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when practicing physician of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it: and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably surprise the patient. Price 25 cents.
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ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late manager of Batcheler's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, can call at No. 71 Randolph st., up stairs, and at No. 100 Lake street, and examine the various productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
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The above best mankind have ever used. Its invigorating effects are realized by the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as the system will receive. Ladies will find it the greatest cordial for debility, faintness, sinking spells in the back, and nervous disorders in all their forms.
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the Public.—We invite the all of all who know the indomitable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the efficacy in every section of the country, to add us in detecting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently be n brought out in Chicago, St. Louis New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the press. The national penalties acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please observe, therefore, that the article you buy has a the seals of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are also blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork.
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## Press & Tribune.

DAYBREAK.
BY E. W. LOCOFELLOW.

A cloud lay on the earth's face,
And on the sea;
It hailed the ship, and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners—the night is gone!"

And hurried landward, far away,
Crying—"A wreck is near! a wreck!"

It sang unto the forest, "Sleep!"
Hung all your leafy banners on!"

It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said—"O bird! awake and sing."

And o'er the farm, "O, chanticleer!
Your clarion blow—the day is near."

It whispered to the fields of corn—
"Bow down and hail the coming morn."

It shouted through the belfry tower—
"Awake, O bell, proclaim the hour."

It crowned the church yard with a glo y,
And said, "Rise up!—is quiet lie."

### A Sad Chapter in Social Life.

(From the Alta California, Dec. 14.)

A painful circumstance, illustrative of life in California, occurred yesterday. Among the passengers by the mail steamer Orizaba was Mrs. Nathan Moser, who came in search of her husband. She brought letters from Richard Busteed, Esq., of New York, to Messrs. D. P. & L. Barstow, lawyers, of this city, to the effect that Mr. Moser had left New York for California several months ago, since which nothing had been heard from him by his wife and friends. Mail after mail passed by, and, after waiting in vain to gain intelligence of the absent one, the faithful wife determined to go herself in search of her husband. The mail steamer Orizaba was the same calamity had befallen him. She applied, therefore, to Mr. Busteed, who made such legal arrangements for her as were necessary, and started with the introductory letter above mentioned.

Mr. Busteed also wrote a private letter to Messrs. Barstow, with full details of the matter, including, besides, one for Mr. Moser. On the arrival of the lady, she communicated with Messrs. B., who immediately promised to make inquiries for her husband, giving her assurance that they should not be long in ascertaining as to his whereabouts, if the thing was possible. Upon investigation, these gentlemen learned that the meaning man was the one mentioned in the Sacramento papers as having killed himself a few nights since, and the inquest in relation to which the papers contained on Thursday last. It appears that Mr. Moser arrived here several months since, on the Golden Age, and, during the passage, was robbed of several gold watches and other valuables. His ill luck continued after his arrival in this city and in Sacramento; and, being of a desponding turn of mind, he was at length driven to suicide. This act he committed by shooting down a pistol to the side of a gulch against his head, and pulling the trigger with his foot. He was instantly killed. Mr. Barstow immediately repaired to the room of the lady, and imparted the news to her in the most delicate and gradual manner possible. Despite the misgivings which had filled her mind, the intelligence was a cruel shock for the unhappy lady. It was a sad termination to the pleasant expectations she had indulged of being agitated to her husband. Her arrival in California is about a month-y-four hours after the inquest upon the body.

### Another Dead Sea.

A writer in the Union (Cal.) *Democrat* gives a very interesting description of Mono Lake, which has recently engrossed public attention, from the fact of the discovery of deposits of gold in the neighborhood. He says:

Mono Lake is more literally a "dead sea" than the sea of Sodom. According to Dr. Clarke, that "sea warms with fishes, and shells abound on its shores." Mono Lake has neither. The extreme length and breadth of the Dead Sea, according to Moritz, are 75 by 18 miles, giving a superficial area of 600 square miles; whereas, Mono Lake contains 675 square miles. The river Jordan and Arnon, and the brook Kedron, besides many rivulets, empty into the Dead Sea. Into Mono Lake, McLane's River fal s from the North, and Crosby's River from the South, and three large brooks or creeks fall into it from the West, besides numerous rivulets and springs all around its borders. But this lake not only responds to the Greek epithet of utter sterility, but is "without a shore, deserted, forsaken," but it also answers to the same adjective as explained in the Spanish as being "pretty, nice, neat."

The lake lies on as many shapes as the points differ from which you view it. From the West side, about ten miles from its Northern limit, it appears like a beautiful crescent, its horns curving delicately around you on the right and left. From the North it appears to be nearly circular, like the full moon, the islandy in its waters striking only represent the cloudet spots on that planet. From the East it appears to have no particular shape, but it stretches off irregularly among the mountains.

There is little or no echo around this lake and indeed it is difficult to understand a person talking at a little distance. A dreamy, spelllike spirit seems to pervade the atmosphere. The smooth, glassy surface of the waters, the upheaved, disrupted, volcanic mountains surrounding the lake, looking down, as it were, in this shiny abyss of their ejected, the illusion of vision, and the whitened shores, thickly coluumed in many places with vesicular lava, which looks like monuments erected to the "mighty dead;" all conspire to impress the mind with the idea of a fictitious scene portrayed by the pencil of an omnipotent hand.

### The Spanish-Morocco War.

Diplomatic advices received at Washington give a different version of the Morocco war from the Spanish accounts. The Moors had proved a much more formidable enemy than was anticipated, and diseases, which entered the Spanish camp, had seriously impaired the efficiency of the troops. One of the principal causes of the war was the representations made to France, by her diplomatic agent, that the Moors were dissatisfied with the present Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, and the country was ripe for a revolution, there being five aspirants for the Sultanship. It was also stated that, on the first appearance of a European force, or both from a vessel of war, no opposition would be made, each aspirant being willing to weaken Sidi Mohammed, and consolidate the intruding foreigners. That information was communicated to Spain, and, under a belief in its correctness, a programme of conquest was drawn up, which was to occupy only 15 days, when Gen. O'Donnell was to salute the Queen from Tangier. Their mistake was only discovered after an invasion was begun, and the holy war as it is called, instead of wresting a kingdom, has conquered its ruler. Spain has suffered heavy losses in men and money in this rash enterprise, which was started on false information.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Killing Distance.—One of our country exchanges, while admitting that the prospects of the Union look badly enough, has nevertheless, unlimited confidence in its ultimate safety, in the well known capability of Congress to tair any subject before the country to death, and in that way disunion will die the death of the damned.

—The Pope has responded to the counsel of France, to reform his administration, by appointing a Commission of Cardinals, who have reported their first reform, to-wit: that any lady who shall go to confession with bare arms, or low neck dresses, or in crinoline, shall not be shriven by the priest!

—A traction engine for common roads, capable of dragging thirty-five tons and one hundred and twenty men, or ten tons at the rate of five miles an hour, has been shipped from England to the Mariposa copper mines, on the great desert near Fort Tuma, to be used on this desert sixty miles across, in transporting copper, &c.

—A New Process or Paper Making.—A large factory, capable of making 30 tons of paper per week, has been erected in Bordeaux. The paper is to be made of African plants by the process of M. Durnerville; 50 tons of these plants are required for 20 tons of paper. The inventor has now a small mill in Marseilles, in which he is making 100 tons per week, at 50 per cent. less than paper of a similar quality can be made for from rags.

—Dr. Livingstone's Letter to the New York Geographical Society, from Tette Zambesi, 22d February last, speaks of two kinds of native cotton in the valley of the Shire, one having a woolen feel, and the other a long fine staple. It grows spontaneously from the roots after the stalks rot down.

—Martin H. Bovee, of Wisconsin, the anti-death penalty advocate, has begun a system of agitation for the repeal of capital punishment in the State of New York. He shows that there has not only been no increase of the crme of murder in Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Michigan, since its abolition in those States, but a decrease is observable. Not one murder has occurred in Wisconsin, a State of a million of people, in the last eighteen months.

—At the Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, the Attorney General of Massachusetts, was walking through Portland street a Boston on Monday, he slipped upon the sidewalk and fell heavily upon his right arm, by which bone of the bosom of the farm was wrou broken. Dr. Gay set the limb soon after, and Mr. Phillips subsequently appeared in the Supreme Court, but as he suffered considerable pain, he was excused from attendance and returned home. It will be recollected that a similar accident occurred to the left arm of Mr. Phillips only a few weeks since.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan.—An interesting article in *Blackwood* on the fight at the Peiho has the following passage:

An American boat visited one of our vessels, and on wishing to leave her, the officer found all his men had got out of their depth. After some delay they were found looking very hot, smoke-begrimed and *fighting*. "Hollos, sirs," said the officer, with astonishment, "don't you know we are neutrals? What have you been doing?" "Begs pardon," said the gallant fellows, looking very bashful; they were very short-handed at the time you left, and so we gi'd them a help for fellowship's sake;" they had been hard at it for an hour. Gallant Americans! you and your admiral did more that day to bind England and the United States together than all your lawyers and pettifogging politicians have ever done to part us.

Conviction of an Innocent Man.—Information, has within a few days past, been received by Gov. Church, which establishes the innocence of a man named Cotterill, who has spent several years in the Penitentiary upon a charge of arson. Cotterill and another man named Townsend were convicted and sentenced from Washington county, for the crime of arson, having, as was then clearly proven, fired the barn of a neighbor. Cotterill's wife, who was then on terms of improper intimacy with a man named Dye, was the principal witness against him, her evidence being sufficient to convict. The three lads of Cotterill, it now exhibited, swore that the wife was prompted by Dye to swear falsely for the purpose of putting him out of the way. Townsend, who is still in the Penitentiary, asserts that Cotterill was not with him at the firing of the barn, and had nothing what-

over to do with the incendiary act. The only step which the Executive could take in the premises was to pardon the innocent man out, which was done as soon as the facts were ascertained.

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Stock of
A full assortment of Thomas Trowels and Machines, Jo seph and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Bars, etc.

## Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Quackenbos & Wasson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the firm name in liquidation of its affairs.
Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31st, 1859. jal2tw
J. QUACKENBOS.
W. WASSON.
The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand.
W. WASSON.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Bateman, Von Holten & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the firm name, and all persons are notified to collect all debts due to the firm, and assume all liabilities of the same.
WM. BATTERMANN,
THEO. VON HOLTEN,
GEO. VOSS HOLLEN.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1860.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery, Provision and Meat business at the old stand, No. 71 Lake street, and solicits the patronage of the friends and customers of the late firm.
THEODORE VON HOLTEN,
GEO. VOSS HOLLEN.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 17th, 1860. jal7t28

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. Jaccard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be settled by J. Jaccard, who will continue the music saloon at No. 69 Randolph street, and the Piano Manufactory at 221½ South Clark street.
J. JACCARD.
[jal-1w] ALEX. GLOAG.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of D. Kriegh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
D. KRIEGH.
E. D. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Babcock & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual limitation. J. F. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
J. F. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business at No. 71 Lake street, and 12 South Water street.
HENRY W. HINSDALE.
SYLVESTER SIBLEY.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.
We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney.
H. W. HINSDALE & CO.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860. jal-1m&d 1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co partnership heretofore existing under the style of Goodrich, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. Satterlee, G. C. Cook and F. Fischer having purchased the interest of the retiring partners, will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 18 and 20 State street, Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859.
H. M. GOODRICH,
G. C. COOK.
FREDERICK FISCHER,
SAM'L SATTERLEE.

Co-Partnership.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of G. C. Cook & Co., for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 18 and 20 State street.
G. C. COOK,
FREDERICK FISCHER.
H. W. COOK.
Chicago, December 31, 1859. 1y&28-1y&w

CO PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the
Loan Agency, Collection & Insurance Business,
Mr. Geo. A.
MR. LYMAN BAIRD,
the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of
L. D. Olmsted & Co.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle street. L. D. OLMSTED
Chicago, January 2d, 1860. jal-3m&w

## Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
Mercantile Colleges.
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. All Bryant & Stratton's Colleges are entitled to the Reputation of Being the Best Mercantile Colleges" and "Safe Commercial Colleges," now in operation for the business, under the

# Financial and Commercial.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1860.

The receipts for the last twenty-four hours were as follows:

| | Flour Bbls. | Wheat Bush. | Corn Bush. | Oats Bush. | Barley Bush. | Rye Bush. | Grass Seed Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & A. R. R. | 440 | 4771 | 1918 | 3830 | 30 | 1407 | 1710 |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | 147 | 5400 | 4000 | 700 | ... | 350 | ... |
| I. C. R. R. | 1000 | 2000 | ... | ... | ... | 1000 | 7425 |
| C. & M. R. R. | 200 | ... | 1258 | 464 | ... | ... | ... |
| Canal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1341 | 9331 | 7176 | 5237 | 30 | 2757 | 9135 |

| | Dressed Lbs. | Hogs No. | Cattle No. | Hides No. | Sheep No. | Lard Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & R. I. R. R. | 570 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 400 |
| C. & A. R. R. | 1000 | 20 | 2 | 20 | ... | 1000 |
| I. C. R. R. | 180 | ... | 18 | 18 | ... | ... |
| C. & M. R. R. | 200 | ... | 25 | 25 | 100 | ... |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | 1000 | ... | 25 | 25 | ... | ... |
| C. & M. R. R. | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| C. & A. R. R. | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Canal | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 3450 | 22 | 72 | 90 | 100 | 1400 |

The receipts of Hogs to-day, live and dressed, amounted to 2,895. There was a good demand for Dressed and the market was firm as yesterday's advance, with sales at $5.25@5.60. The Live Hog market, however, was very quiet, and the sales were limited at $4.40@4.75 gross.

In provisions there is a firm feeling, especially with regard to Cut-Meats, which are scarce and in active demand for the New York and Baltimore markets, with sales of Bulk Sides at 7½c packed; Clear Sides at 8c packed; Pickled Hams, at 8c in trcs; and Bulk Shoulders at 5½c packed—the market closing firm. Mess Pork is not so active, but it is firmly held at $12.25. Lard is in limited demand at 9½c.

The delivery of Wheat yesterday in the Floor market, was continued to-day, and prices declined about 2c, sales of Spring Extras being made at $4.75@5.00. White was in better demand, principally speculative, and an advance of 1c was paid—closing, however, rather quiet. About 7000 bushels changed hands, at $1.50 for No. 1 Spring in store, and 97@97½c for No. 2 Spring in store. The milling demand continues fair, and unaspected lots on track were sold at 96c@1.04. The Corn market was firmer and an advance of 1c over yesterday's prices had to be paid to fill orders—sales ranging at 36@36½c for No. 2, and 40c for No. 1 in store. Oats continue firm, with sales at 27c for No. 1 in store, and 25½@27c on track. Rye is scarce and in demand at 51c. Barley firm. Timothy Seed buoyant, with transactions at $2.15@2.20. Highwines steady at 21@21½c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—*The Gazette* of yesterday says:

Flour dull without change in prices, but the trade is do void of animation and dragging. At New York to-day, superfine sold at $4.10c, and at New Orleans it has receded to $5.80@6.00.—We notice a firm market for all descriptions of grain, with a demand fully equal to the supplies, but there is no change in prices except for rye, which advanced 5c, closing at $1.05. Whisky steady at 24c. Groceries dull. The receipts of hogs to-day were 2,000 head. The market was dull at 3½@4.50 for light to extra heavy, closing with a fair demand. The receipts and shipments of leading articles to-day were:

| RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley, bbls. | 200 | Pork, bbls. | 1,537 |
| Corn, bu. | 2,774 | Potatoes, bbls. | 32 |
| Oats, bu. | 1,000 | Lard, lbs. | 20,000 |
| Hay, lbs. | 3,700 | Wheat, bu. | 400 |
| Whisky, bbls. | 100 | Whisky, bbls. | 1,067 |

PHILADELPHIA SEED MARKET, Jan. 10.—There is a moderate inquiry for Clover seed, with parcels of 64lbs sold at $5.44 per bus the latter for choice lots which are scarce. Timothy is quiet. Flax seed, which comes in slowly. Sales of domestic are making at $1.46@1.56 @ bus.

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN MARKET, Jan. 10.—There is very little Wheat offering or selling, and the market is dull, owing to the difference in the views of sellers and buyers, the latter of whom are not disposed to pay over $1.35@1.36 for prime reds, and $1.30@1.34 for white. Rye is wanted and Penn. sells readily at 86c. Corn continues dull, and prices have advanced 1c per bushel—sales of from 2,000 to 4,000 in dry new yellow mostly at 56c in the cars. Oats are unchanged, and further small sales prime Penn. are reported at 40c in store. Barley continues nominal with a further sale of New York state to note at 90c.

FOREIGN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT TOLEDO.—Statement of Duties collected at the port of Toledo on Foreign or European goods, goods imported from the British Provinces on which duties have been paid, and the value of free goods imported from the British Provinces and the value of exports to the same from the 1st of Jan. 1855 to Jan. 1st 1860:

| | Duties collected. | Val. of free goods. | Value of exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | $ 98,016 40 | | $ 307,000 |
| 1856 | 91,000 00 | | 1,000,000 |
| 1857 | 11,877 39 | | 30,000 |
| 1858 | 11,000 00 | | 40,000 |
| 1859 | 15,575 20 | 20 00 | 2,000 |
| Total | $ 227,468 99 | $ 20 00 | $ 1,377,000 |

CLEVELAND WOOL TRADE.—The following figures will show that this has become the largest Wool market in the West, and justly claim rank with any Eastern city in this respect.

The amount shipped during the year ending January 1, 1860, is 6,762,565 lbs, showing a great increase, and embracing about half of the clip of this State.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Wheat nominal at $1.30 and $1.35; very little arriving. Corn retailing from store at 60c. A sale of 200 bushels outs from store at 55c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—The supply of Wheat this morning, though small, was better than it has been for some days past, about 3,000 bushels being offered, for which quite a brisk demand existed, and prices ranged from $1.30 to $1.45 per bushel for fair to strictly prime, and Red at $1.25@1.30 per bush for good to prime. A lot of 500 bush choice brought $1.32, and a lot of 100 bush "Zimmerman" sold at $1.40 ₱ bush. Corn—About 7,000 bush were received. White sold at 70@73c ₱ bush, and one lot of very choice white brought 75c ₱ bush. Yellow at 71@72c. Oats—2,000 bush were offered. Maryland sold at 45@47c, and Pennsylvania at 47@50c ₱ bush. Of Rye there were 500 bush in market; Pennsylvania sold at $1 ₱ bush, but we heard of no sales of Maryland.

Pork Packing, Prices of Corn, Etc. In this Commercial we find the following:

We continue to give abstracts from our correspondence from the interior points, regarding the pork trade. At New Castle, Ind., pork packing is about the same as last year, 3,000 to 3,500. At Shelbyville, Ind., 2,500 to 3,000. Last year, 7,567 were packed there. The average weight is the same as that of last year.

We have been furnished by Messrs. Oneal, Jennings & Co., of Shelbyville, Tenn., with the following statistics of pork packing in that State:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shelbyville | 11,000 |
| Murfreesboro | 6,000 |
| Nashville | 4,000 |
| Clarksville | 3,000 |
| Total | 24,000 |

There is a large falling off in weight, and the yield of lard as compared with last year. The whole number packed at these places last year was 60,000.

At Richmond, Ind., packing is closed, and the whole number packed is 12,869. The whole number packed there last year was 14,000.

At Manchester, Ohio, 4,000 hogs have been packed against 600 last year.

At Ripley, Ohio, 17,800 against 18,500 last year.

At Higginsport and Aberdeen, 800; none last year.

At Maysville, 7,200 against 12,529 last year.

At Gosport, Ind., 12,500 packed. Last year 6,547 were packed. There is an increase this year of 10 per cent in weight.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, 18,000 packed, and about 140 to come in. The average weight is 3 lbs per hog less than last year, and the yield of lard about 2 lbs per hog less.

At Vernon, Ind., 878 hogs are packed, and about 900 to come in. The average weight is 10 per cent greater than last year, and the yield of lard 2 lbs per hog greater. The whole number packed there last season was 840.

At Crawfordsville, Ind., corn an average crop; price 40 cents per bushel. Average price of hogs for season, $3.45 per cental net. Whole number packed 11,561, and season closed. Average weight, 216 lbs per hog, which is a fraction over last year's average. Yield of lard better. Last year 8,500 were packed there.

At Economy, Ind., 4,860 hogs packed, and season closed; average weight, 21 lbs per hog greater than last year. Yield of lard supposed to be better than last year. 5,024 were packed there last year.

At Keithsburg, Ill., corn is selling at 30c per bushel, and the crop very large—the largest, our correspondent says, ever grown in that (Mercer) County. Hogs ranged from 4 to 4½ net; 5,000 packed; estimated packing for the season, 7,000. The whole number packed there last season was 10,000. The average weight is 20 lbs less; the yield is fully 10 per cent. greater than last.

At Lawson, Ill., corn 25c in sacks on the river; crop a full large one. Hogs 4½ to 5½c, according to weight, the latter rate for 300 lbs average and upward; 5,200 packed on the 2d of this month; estimated packing for the season 9,000—300 more than were packed last year. The average weight is 10 per cent. greater than last year.

At Napier, Ill., corn held out of the market, farmers expecting 40c per bushel, and 30c is offered for February and March delivery. Crop about three-fourths an average, and quality good. Average price of hogs, $4 net. 3,000 packed, and season closed. Average weight 15 lbs per hog greater than last year. Last year 5,300 were packed there.

At Rushville, Ill., 7,000 were packed, 1,000 less per hog heavier at Winchester, and 2 lbs 8c. at Bound Brook.

At Perrysville, Ind., corn 30c, but farmers selling sparingly, as they expect to get 45@50. Crops in that vicinity a full average. Hogs $4@4½. 4,000 packed, and that season closed. The average weight is 10 lbs per hog less than last year, and yield of lard proportionately less.

The whole number packed there last season was 7,943.

At Beardstown, Ill., 24,000 packed last year; the present number packed was 16,000.

At De Soto, Ill., 3,000 packed, against 7,370 last year.

At Dexter, Ill., 17,000 against 37,000 last year.

At Griggsville, Ill., 5,000 against 8,632 last year.

At Springfield, Ill., 27,000, against 37,000 last year.

At Winchester, Ill., 3,000, against 6,000 last year.

At Hennepin, Ill., 5,500, against 610 last year. At Geneseo, Ill., 3,000, against 1,400 last season.

At Muscatine, Iowa, the packing had reached 27,000 on the 5th inst.

At Greencastle, Ind., packing is closed, and the whole number packed 7,940. Last year 8,160 were packed there.

There is an increase in the average weight this year of 5 lbs per hog. Also an increase of ten per cent. in lard.

At Logansport, Ind., corn 40c. Crop very good. Average prices of hogs $4; 6,000 packed and season nearly closed. 5,500 were packed there last year. There is an increase in weight of 10 per cent.

### Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A ST. LOUIS ESTIMATE.

Some of our packing contemporaries who have not obtained pretty full statistics from reliable business men at various points in the region, now estimate the hog crop of the West at 300,000 head short of last year's packing. Their estimates make the crop of Kentucky and Tennessee 100,000 short; Illinois, 100,000; Chicago 20,000 short; Ohio, 50,000 short; this in excess of 75,000 by an averaging of 30,000 in Michigan, and 60,000 in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa—the most of the latter in last year. Missouri Democrat, 12th.

CINCINNATI.

The Provision trade seems to be in one of its periodic calms, but there are operators holding for concessions which are not generally now offered. A considerable business was done in Lard at 9½, $3,000 for bbls, and 10¼@10¾c, and 500 bbls Prime Pork were sold at $13.50.

Bacon seems to show no signs of falling yet, as receipts to-day are not much short of 1,000 head. The market is heavy, and prices show signs of giving way a little. There were reported sales of 75 average at 6c, 120 lb at 6¼, 180 lb at 6¾, 250 lb at 6¾, and 150 at 6¾c.—Commercial, 12th.

LOUISVILLE.

The Provision market is decidedly dull and prices weak. The only sales reported yesterday were 112 bbls mess pork at $12.87, which is somewhat below the rates.—Journal, 12th.

ST. LOUIS.

Pork.—The market is inactive. Sale of 70 bbls prime at $12.50; country sold their mess at $12.50@12.75. Bulk meat is nominally quoted prices in beld at 6@6¼c.—Democrat, 11th.

NEW ORLEANS.

Jan. 10.—Provisions.—For mess pork demand small and prices downright; new 17½@18c. Bacon and Lard remain very dull and unsettled; accurate prices cannot be given.

## Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1241 bbls. Sales to-day were: 100 bbls "Iowa" Spring Extra at 40 dcl.; 40 bbls "Farmers" (Dixon) do at $4.30 del.; 350 bbls good Spring Extra at $4.75 del.

MILL STUFFS—70 tons Shorts in bags at $12.75 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 9,331 bu. Market 1c better. Sales were: 200 bu No. 3 Spring at 81 in c ore; 700 bu No. 2 S. Spg at 95c in store; 4,000 bu do at 97½c in store; 1200 bu do at 97½c in store; 1200 bu Rejected at 68c in store; 300 bu unInspected Spring at 90c del.; 150 bags do at $1.01 del.; 700 bu do at $1 at track; 700 bu choice White at $1.06 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 14,778 bu. Market 1c better. Sales were: 1000 bu No. 1 at 36c in store; 3,500 bu do at 36½c in store; 300 bu No. 2 at 36c in store; 1300 bu Rejected at 34c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 34c on track; 700 bu do at 35c del.

OATS—Receipts, 5,876 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 3000 bu No. 1 at 27c in store; 600 bu do at 3 in c on track; 800 bu do in bags at 26c on track; 480 bu do at 31½c on track; 800 bu do at 32c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 50 bu. Market firm with a good demand at 51c.

BARLEY—Receipts, 6077 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 720 bags No. 1 at 81c delivered; 160 bags common at 60c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 6,135 lbs. Timothy in active demand and buoyant. Sales were: 15 bags prime at $2.20; 15 bags good do at $2.15. Clover qui 1at $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 460 bbls. Market quiet and steady. Sales were:—12 bbls at 21c; 90 bbls at 21¼c; 170 bbls at 21¾c.

ALCOHOL—42c del per gal.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 1,262. Market firm. Sales were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Hogs averaging 220 lbs at | $5.20 |
| 10 | do 200 do at | 5.00 |
| 10 | do 200 do at | 4.90 |
| 10 | do 200 do at | 4.85 |
| 10 | do 200 do at | 4.80 |
| 250 | do $5.25, $5.00@5.00, divis'ng on 150 and 200 lbs. | |
| 250 | do $5.25, $5.00@5.00, do 150 and 200 lbs. | |
| 250 | do $5.25, $5.00@5.00, do 150 and 200 lbs. | |
| 250 | do $5.50@5.00, dividing on 200 lbs. | |
| 20 | do 200 do at | 4.80 |
| 20 | do 200 do at | 4.75 |

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 120 barrels Pork. Mess Pork quiet and nominal at $13.25. Cut Meats scarce and in active demand. Sales were:—30 bbls Pickled Hams, @ 7½c; 250 lbs Clear Sides, 7 cm salt, at 8c packed; 1000 pcs Bulk Sides, at 7½c packed in sugar hogsheads; 1000 pcs do at 7¾c packed, to be delivered next week; 2,500 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 5½c packed.

LARD—Receipts, 19,663 lbs. Market quiet at 9¾c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1,460 lbs. Market quiet at 7½@8½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 90,988 lbs. Market firm at 6½@6¾c for Green; 7@7½c for Green Salted; 10½@11½c for Dry Flint.

POTATOES—Market steady at 40@45c.

BUTTER—Very dull. 20 firkins sold at 16@16c; Dairy, 20@24c.

EGGS—Dull at 15@16c for fresh.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.25@1.75 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 7@8c ₱ lb.

LIVE—Market for Quails at 45c; 20 doz Prairie Chickens at $1.12½ ₱ doz.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 12 cars Hogs, and 20 do Cattle. The market for hogs was without material change. Receipts were in moderate at present, and there is no competition for the few is offering. Cattle are in good demand for prime lots, with but few extra ones on the market.

The sales to-day were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Cattle, averaging 1267 lbs at | | $ 5 |
| 13 | do | 1267 | 5.00 |
| 13 | do | 1267 | 5.00 |
| 13 | do | 1267 | 5.00